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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DODDS, HAROLD E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2177

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,813

Applicant(s)

ROGERS ET AL.

Examiner

Harold E. Dodds, Jr.

Art Unit

2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 14 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 28, 29 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,576), Shisler et al (U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0018708), and Schaefer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,826,268).

3. McIntosh rendered obvious independent claims 1 and 28 by the following:
"...retrieving a data row..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.
"...and associated security information..." at col.33, lines 14-17.
"...the data row having data..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.
"...to be contained in the report..." at col. 27, line 50.

"...determining whether data in the data row..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...from the security information..." at col.33, lines 14-17.

"...if the data row ..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...with a new page in the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...the data row..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...is placed on the new page..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...such that security is implemented..." at col. 33, lines 14-17.

"...for the new page in the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...placing subsequent data rows..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...on pages..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...such that data..." at col. 39, lines 10-11.

"...in the report is organized..." at col. 27, line 50.

"...such that security is implemented..." at col. 33, lines 14-17.

McIntosh does not teach the use of data breaks, the use of data sources, and the use of security tags.

4. However, Shisler teaches the determination of data breaks and the use of data sources as follows:

"...from a data source..." at p. 4, par. 0074.

"...will cause a data break..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

"...that has been retrieved from the data source..." at p. 4, par. 0080 and p. 4, par. 0074.

"...causes a data break..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

"...at the page level..." at p. 4, par 0078.

"...at the page level for the pages..." at p. 4, par 0078.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data breaks in a report in order to start over at the top of a page whenever the classification changes for the items being listed. Likewise, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use data sources to obtain classification information about the contents of information contained in these data sources in order to have a reliable source of this information.

Shisler does not teach the use of security tags.

5. However, Schaefer teaches the use of security tags as follows:

"...forming a first security tag..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...associating the first security tag..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...having the first security tag..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...until a second security tag is formed..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...based on a plurality of security tags..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...associated with the plurality of security tags..." col. 8, lines 53-55.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security tags in order to have a convenient method of marking data according to its security classification.

6. As per claim 2, the "...report is generated from one executable component..." is taught by Shisler at par. 5.

7. As per claims 3 and 29, the "...forming a first security tag..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 11, lines 32-35,

the "...comprises retrieving a security identifier..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

the "...for each data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...from the data source..." is taught by Shisler at p.4, par. 0074,

the "...wherein each data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...is associated with one or more security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

the "...combining the one or more security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 4, lines 25-27,

and the "...creating a first security tag..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55.

8. As per claim 8, the "...sorting the data from the data source..." is taught by Shisler in Figure 21,

the "...based on one or more data breaks..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...wherein a data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

and the "...is caused by a change in category of the data..." is taught by Shisler at p. 13, par. 0150.

9. As per claim 9, the "...a data break..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par 0112 and the "...is a level break in the data..." is taught by Shisler in Figure 7.

10. As per claim 35, the "...a data break is a level break in the data..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112 and p. 3, par. 0071.

11. As per claim 36, the "...security information..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 14-17

and the "...comprises one or more database fields...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 24, lines 35-39 and col. 22, lines 61-64.

12. As per claim 37, the "... security information...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 14-17,
and the "...comprises information indicating one or more levels of access to the data...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 7, lines 38-42 and col. 21, line 40.

13. Claims 4, 5, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer as applied to claims above, and further in view of Hellend et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,666).

As per claims 4 and 30, the "...from a security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...with a data row...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 39, lines 10-11,
the "...mapping the one or more security identifiers...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 3, lines 60-65 and col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...in the first security tag...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...adopted from the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...creating a security tag adaptable...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...by the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...and associating the security tag...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...adaptable by the security system...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,
the "...to a page in the report...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,
but the "...associating a role adopted...",

Art Unit: 2177

and the "...with one or more roles..." is not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, or Schaefer.

However, Helland teaches the mapping of roles as follows:

"...the installer maps the roles to the security configuration of the computer system on which the server application is installed, such as to specific user ids and groups..." at col. 2, lines 59-61.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to associate roles with security identifiers in order to provide a convenient mechanism for relating specific users with specific information contained in the reports.

14. As per claim 5, the "...security system..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,

the "...has a plurality of roles..." is taught by Helland at col. 2, lines 59-61, and the "...a plurality of users..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14.

15. Claims 6 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, and Hellend as applied to claims 4 and 28 above respectively, and further in view of Asmuth et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,272,767).

As per claims 6 and 31, the "...in the retrieved data row..." is taught by McIntosh at col 39, lines 10-11,

the "...upon which a data break is based..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112,

the "...in the security system..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60,

but the "...identifying a data column..."

and the "...identifying one or more roles that...correspond to the data column..." are not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, or Hellend.

However, Asmuth teaches the association of roles with columns as follows:

"...These two columns are associated with roles that the columns of input table 11 may play in the generation of output table 13 as performed by the tool represented by icon 17..." at col. 3, lines 33-36.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to associate roles with columns in order to provide flexibility in the use of the system.

16. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, Hellend, and Asmuth as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Crapo (U.S. Patent No. 5,629,846).

As per claim 7, the "...to map the one or more roles...with the data column..." is taught by Asmuth at col. 3, lines 33-36, the "...in the security system..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 19, lines 58-60, but the "...deriving translation rules..." is not taught by either McIntosh, Shisler, Schaefer, Hellend, or Asmuth.

However, Crapo teaches the use of translation rules for mapping as follows:

"...The translation rules are used for mapping the entire source document to the target document..." at col. 2, lines 13-14.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use translation rules to map the roles to columns in order to provide a systematic and consistent method of assigning roles to the columns.

17. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer as applied to claim 1 above, and

further in view of Lermuzeaux et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,621,889) and Kenworthy (U.S. Patent No. 6,317,837).

As per claim 10, the "...determining a first role in a security system that corresponds directly to the user...",
the "...determining one or more secondary roles that correspond indirectly to the user...",
the "...combining the first role with the one or more secondary roles...",
and the "...creating a security clearance for the user...", are not taught by McIntosh, Shisler, or Schaefer.

However, Lermuzeaux teaches the use of a security system which uses roles associated with users as follows:

"...The intrusion detection facility of the invention whose software architecture is shown in FIG. 1 is more particularly designed to be associated with a computer installation in the context of a security system designed to protect said computer installation from intrusions by users..." at col. 3, lines 13-17.

"...The mission analyzer referenced 120 is defined to verify that the tasks which are current for a user under consideration in the computer installation 1 correspond to the missions specified by the roles specific to that user..." at col. 10, lines 19-22.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to determine roles that correspond to users in order to establish a systematic and convenient means of defining which users will have access to specific data.

Lermuzeaux does not teach the use of security clearances.

However, Kenworthy teaches the use of security clearances as follows:

"...it may be desirable to establish varying levels of security clearance, such that only certain authorized users of the LAN are permitted to access a particular NAD server..." at col. 1, lines 52-54.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security clearances in order to further define a systematic and convenient means of defining which users will have access to specific data.

18. As per claim 11, the "...comparing the security clearance..." is taught by Kenworthy at col. 1, lines 52-54,
the "...for the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 21, lines 62-65,
the "...with one or more of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
and the "...to derive a subset of pages in the report that can be viewed by the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 5, 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14.

19. Claims 12, 13, 23-25, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens (U.S. Patent No. 6,332,146).

20. McIntosh rendered obvious independent claims 12 and 32 by the following:

"...retrieving a report..." at col. 34, lines 55-58.

"...having a superset of pages..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...one or more pages from the superset of pages..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...are associated with the superset of pages of the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...associated with the user..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...associated with the user..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...associated with superset of pages of the report..." at col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...deriving a subset of pages..." at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...from the superset of pages based on the comparison..." at col. 28, lines 13-14 and col. 6, lines 35-38.

"...such that the subset of pages..." at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14.

"...associated with the report..." at col. 27, line 50.

McIntosh does not teach the use of security tags and security identifiers and allowing users to view only the data they are authorized to view.

21. However, Schaefer teaches the use of security tags and security identifiers as follows:

"...having a security tag..." at col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...associated therewith such that a plurality of security tags..." at col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...obtaining a list of security identifiers..." at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...comparing the list of security identifiers..." at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55.

"...with a plurality of security tags..." at col. 8, lines 53-55.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use security tags and security identifiers in order to have a convenient method of marking data according to its security classification.

Schaefer does not teach allowing users to view only the data they are authorized to view.

22. However, Jebens teaches allowing users to view only the data they are authorized to view as follows:

"...only contains data that the user is authorized to view..." at col. 13, lines 6-7.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to allow user to view only the information they are authorized to view in order to maintain the security of the information.

23. As per claim 13, the "...presenting the subset of pages as a report to the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14.

24. As per claim 23, the "...list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55
and the "...is derived from a security system..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 19, lines 58-60.

25. As per claim 24, the "...determining a commonality between one of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 7, lines 31-33 and col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...associated with the superset of pages of the report..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,
the "...and the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...associated with the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,
the "...including a page of the superset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,

the "...in the subset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14,

the "...if the one of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...and the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...associated with the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,

and the "...pass the threshold level of commonality when compared..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 9, lines 53-56 and col. 7, lines 26-33.

26. As per claim 25, the "...threshold level of commonality..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 9, lines 53-56 and col. 7, lines 26-33,

the "...is having one term..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 5, lines 43-46,

the "...in the one of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 2, lines 28-30 and col. 7, lines 26-33

and the "...list of security identifiers in common..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55.

27. Claims 15-17, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens as applied to claims above, and further in view of Decker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,745,560).

As per claims 15 and 33, the "...represents a page the user is authorized to view..." is taught by Jebens at col. 13, lines 6-7,

the "...represents a viewable page..." is taught by Jebens at col. 13, lines 6-7,

but the "...creating a first page map having a first plurality of complete cells for the superset of pages wherein a complete cell represents a page...",
the "...determining whether a cell from the first plurality of complete cells...",
and the "...creating a second page map having a second plurality of partial cells wherein a partial cell..." are not taught by either McIntosh, Schaefer, or Jebens.

However, Decker teaches the use of page maps and cells as follows:

"...The page map contains a memory cell (i.e. one binary bit) for each of the page's many PEL areas..." at col. 2, lines 55-56.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use page maps designating cells to indicate whether users are authorized to view pages in order to have a compact means of designating which pages particulars users may view.

28. As per claims 16 and 34, the "...comparing the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...associated with the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, line 13-14,
the "...with a plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,
the "...associated with the superset of pages of the report..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,
the "...associating a value with each one of the first plurality of complete cells..." is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56,
and the "...based on whether the user can view a particular page..." is taught by Jebens at col. 13, lines 6-7.

29. As per claim 17, the "...examining the content..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 46-51 and the "...one of the first plurality of complete cells..." is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56.

30. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, and Decker as applied to claims above, and further in view of Warmus et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,205,452).

As per claim 20, the "...from the first page map..." is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56, the "...in a page in the report..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 27, line 50, the "...corresponding to a page in the superset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14, the "...that the user is authorized to view..." is taught by Jebens at col. 13, lines 6-7, the "...inserting a partial page number..." is taught by Warmus at col. 43, lines 7-9, the "...into a page number component..." is taught by Warmus at col. 43, lines 7-9, and the "...partial page number..." are not taught by either McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, or Decker.

However, Warmus teaches the use of page numbers as follows:

"...A page number--The page number is the sequential number of the page description in the merged PostScript™ file 450 of the page to be rendered..." at col. 43, lines 7-9.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to number the pages in the report sequentially in order to produce a more

attractive report and to remove from report the original pagination so that the user is not able to determine how much information he/she is not authorized to view.

31. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens as applied to claims above, and further in view of Warmus et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,205,452).

As per claim 26, the "...deriving content information..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 46-51,
the "...related to the subset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14,
but the "...including page numbers..." is not taught by McIntosh, Schaefer, or Jebens.

However, Warmus teaches the use of page numbers as follows:

"...A page number--The page number is the sequential number of the page description in the merged PostScript™ file 450 of the page to be rendered..." at col. 43, lines 7-9.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to number the pages in the report sequentially in order to produce a more attractive report and to remove from report the original pagination so that the user is not able to determine how much information he/she is not authorized to view.

32. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, and Decker as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Rangarajan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,706,365).

As per claim 18, the "...creating a partial page map cell that corresponds to a complete cell..." is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56,

the "...representing a page in the report..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14, the "...corresponding to the complete cell into the partial cell..." is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56, but the "...inserting a first page map index value..." is not taught by either McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, or Decker.

However, Rangarajan teaches the use of page map indexes as follows:

"...Each index value unit represents the total number of elements in a index page map..." at col. 7, lines 47-48.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a page map index values to designate the pages of information that a user is authorized to view in order to have compact means of designating which pages particulars users may view.

33. As per claim 19, the "...inserting a second page map index value..." is taught by Rangarajan at col. 7, lines 47-48 and the "...into a complete cell..." is taught by is taught by Decker at col. 2, lines 55-56.

34. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Shisler.

As per claim 21, the "...comparing the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55, the "...associated with the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14, the "...with the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...associated with the superset of pages of the report...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,

the "...with security identifiers in the list of security identifiers...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...in each of the plurality of security tags...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...with one or more security identifiers...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...associated with the user...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,

the "...in the list of security identifiers...", is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55,

the "...associated with the user...", is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14,

but the "...mapping one or more level break identifiers...", is not taught by either McIntosh, Schaefer, or Jebens.

However, Schisler teaches the use of level breaks as follows:

"...If not, processing returns to fetch 705 another level break specification. If the current level being processed is determined to be at a data break, child section processing 708 takes place as detailed in connection with FIG. 10, and processing then fetches 705 the next level break specification..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use level break identifiers in order to provide a convenient means of identifying the break levels when organizing the report pages for printing a report containing only the information a user is authorized to view.

35. As per claim 22, the "...comparing the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55, the "...further comprises comparing the level break identifiers..." is taught by Shisler at p. 8, par. 0112, the "...in one of the plurality of security tags..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 8, lines 53-55, the "...with the security identifiers in the list of security identifiers..." is taught by Schaefer at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55, and the "...associated with the user..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14.

36. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, and Warmus as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Shisler.

As per claim 27, the "...content information only contains information related to the subset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14, the "...of the subset of pages..." is taught by McIntosh at col. 28, lines 13-14, wherein each of the plurality of security tags but the "...and generally reflects a level break structure..." and the "...is associated with a level break..." are not taught by either McIntosh, Schaefer, Jebens, or Warmus.

However, Schisler teaches the use of level breaks as follows:

"...If not, processing returns to fetch 705 another level break specification. If the current level being processed is determined to be at a data break, child section processing 708 takes place as detailed in connection with FIG. 10, and

Art Unit: 2177

processing then fetches 705 the next level break specification..." at p. 8, par. 0112.

It would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use level break in order to provide a convenient and orderly means of organizing the report pages for printing a report containing only the information a user is authorized to view.

Allowable Subject Matter

37. Claim 14 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

38. Applicants' arguments filed 15 September 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In the first argument for independent claims 1 and 28 and claims 3 and 29 on page 10, paragraph 3, the Applicants state:

"McIntosh neither discloses nor suggests "retrieving a data row and associated security information from a data source, the data row having data to be contained in the report," "forming a first security tag from the security information that has been retrieved from the data source if the data row causes a data break," "associating the first security tag with a new page in the report wherein the data row is placed on the new page such that security is implemented at the page level for the new page in the report," or "placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first security tag associated therewith until a second security tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags such that security is implemented at the page level for the pages associated with the plurality of security tags," as recited in claim 1, as amended. For instance, the security information may include one or more security identifiers, as recited in claim 3."

A combination of references from McIntosh, Shisler, and Schaefer renders obvious independent claims 1 and 28. McIntosh teaches "retrieving a data row" at col. 39, lines

Art Unit: 2177

10-11, "and associated security information" at col.33, lines 14-17, "the data row having data" at col. 39, lines 10-11, and "to be contained in the report" at col. 27, line 50 and Shisler teaches "from a data source" at p. 4, par. 0074. Schaefer teaches "forming a first security tag" col. 8, lines 53-55, McIntosh teaches "from the security information" at col.33, lines 14-17 and "if the data row " at col. 39, lines 10-11, and Shisler teaches "that has been retrieved from the data source" at p. 4, par. 0080 and p. 4, par. 0074 and "causes a data break" at p. 8, par. 0112. Schaefer teaches "associating the first security tag" col. 8, lines 53-55, McIntosh teaches "with a new page in the report" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "the data row" at col. 39, lines 10-11, "is placed on the new page" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "such that security is implemented" at col. 33, lines 14-17, "for the new page in the report" at col. 28, lines 13-14, and Shisler teaches "at the page level" at p. 4, par 0078. McIntosh teaches "placing subsequent data rows" at col. 39, lines 10-11, "on pages..." at col. 28, lines 13-14, "such that data" at col. 39, lines 10-11, "in the report is organized" at col. 27, line 50, and "such that security is implemented" at col. 33, lines 14-17, Schaefer teaches "having the first security tag" col. 8, lines 53-55, "until a second security tag is formed" col. 8, lines 53-55, "based on a plurality of security tags" col. 8, lines 53-55, and "associated with the plurality of security tags" col. 8, lines 53-55, and Shisler teaches "at the page level for the pages" at p. 4, par 0078. For claims 3 and 29, Schaefer teaches "forming a first security tag" at col. 11, lines 32-35 and "combining the one or more security identifiers" at col. 4, lines 25-27.

39. In the second argument for independent claims 1 and 28 on page 11, paragraph 4, the Applicants state:

"As set forth above, Nessett discloses a security information list in which each tagged component includes a tag, which identifies a security mechanism. The security information list merely lists security mechanisms supported by the server. Therefore, this list is static rather than dynamic. The cited references neither disclose nor suggest associating security tags with data (e.g., pages in a report)."

Applicants' arguments with respect to independent claims 1 and 28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Nessett reference has been replaced with the Schaefer reference. This argument appears to be a restatement of part of the first argument and for this reason was answered in the response to the first argument.

40. In the third argument for independent claims 1 and 28 and claims 10 and 11 on page 12, paragraph 1, the Applicants state:

"The cited references, separately or in combination, neither disclose nor suggest associating a security tag with a new page in a report wherein the data row is placed on the new page. Moreover, the cited references, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest placing subsequent data rows on pages having the first data tag until a second security tag is formed such that data in the report is organized based on a plurality of security tags. Similarly, the cited references fail to disclose or suggest comparing security information associated with a user with such security tags in order to ascertain which pages of a report are viewable by the user (e.g., claims 10 and 11)."

Most of the third argument appears to be a restatement of portions of the first argument and for this reason was answered in the response to the first argument. For the portion of this argument for claims 10 and 11, McIntosh teaches the "for the user" is taught by at col. 21, lines 62-65 and "to derive a subset of pages in the report that can be viewed by the user" col. 5, 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14 and Schaefer teaches "with one or more of the plurality of security tags" at col. 8, lines 53-55.

41. In the fourth argument for independent claims 12 and 32 on page 12, paragraph 4, the Applicants state:

Art Unit: 2177

"McIntosh does not teach the use of security tags, security identifiers or allowing users to view only the data they are authorized to view."

Schaefer teaches "having a security tag" at col. 8, lines 53-55 and "obtaining a list of security identifiers" at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55 and Jebens teaches "only contains data that the user is authorized to view" at col. 13, lines 6-7.

42. In the fifth argument for independent claims 12 and 32 on page 12, paragraph 4, the Applicants state:

"Nessett neither discloses nor suggests associating security tags with data or pages within a report. Moreover, Nessett neither discloses nor suggests retrieving a report having a superset of pages, a page from the superset of pages having a security tag."

Applicants' arguments with respect to independent claims 1 and 28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Nessett reference has been replaced with the Schaefer reference. McIntosh teaches "retrieving a report" at col. 34, lines 55-58, "having a superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14, and "one or more pages from the superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and Schaefer teaches "having a security tag" at col. 8, lines 53-55.

43. In the sixth argument for independent claims 12 and 32 on page 12, paragraph 4, the Applicants state:

"Jebens fails to disclose or suggest associating security tag with a page in a report or, alternatively retrieving a page in a report based upon an associated security tag. It is also important to note that Jebens implies that an authorized user may view entire reports rather than specific portions (or pages) within a report."

McIntosh teaches "one or more pages from the superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and Schaefer teaches "having a security tag" at col. 8, lines 53-55. McIntosh teaches "retrieving a report" at col. 34, lines 55-58, "having a superset of pages" at col. 28, lines

13-14, and "one or more pages from the superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and Schaefer teaches "having a security tag" at col. 8, lines 53-55. While the Jebens reference when taken by itself might imply that an authorized user may view entire reports, this reference when used in context with the McIntosh and Schaefer references strongly imply an authorized user may view specific portions (or pages) within a report.

44. In the seventh argument for independent claims 12 and 32 on page 13, paragraph 1, the Applicants state:

"Thus, the cited references, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest "retrieving a report having a superset of pages, a -page one or more pages from the superset of pages having a security tag associated therewith such that a plurality of security tags are associated with the superset of pages of the report," "obtaining a list of security identifiers associated with the user," "comparing the list of security identifiers associated with the user with a the plurality of security tags associated with the superset of pages of the report," and "deriving a subset of pages from the superset of pages based on the comparison such that the subset of pages only contains data that the user is authorized to view" as recited in claim 12, as amended."

A combination of references from McIntosh, Schaefer, and Jebens renders obvious independent claims 12 and 32. McIntosh teaches "retrieving a report" at col. 34, lines 55-58, "having a superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "one or more pages from the superset of pages" at col. 28, lines 13-14, "are associated with the superset of pages of the report" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and Schaefer teaches "having a security tag" at col. 8, lines 53-55 and "associated therewith such that a plurality of security tags" at col. 8, lines 53-55. Schaefer teaches "obtaining a list of security identifiers" at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55 and "associated with the user" at col. 28, lines 13-14. Schaefer teaches "comparing the list of security identifiers" at col. 10, lines 40-41 and col. 8, lines 53-55 and "with a plurality of security tags" at col. 8, lines 53-55 and

McIntosh teaches "associated with the user" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and "associated with superset of pages of the report" at col. 28, lines 13-14. McIntosh teaches "deriving a subset of pages" at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14, "from the superset of pages based on the comparison" at col. 28, lines 13-14 and col. 6, lines 35-38, "such that the subset of pages" at col. 5, lines 43-46 and col. 28, lines 13-14, and "associated with the report" at col. 27, line 50 and Jebens teaches "only contains data that the user is authorized to view" at col. 13, lines 6-7.

Conclusion

45. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

46. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harold E. Dodds, Jr. whose telephone number is

Art Unit: 2177

(703)-305-1802. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (703)-305-9790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-305-3900.



Harold E. Dodds, Jr.
Patent Examiner
November 17, 2003



GRETA ROBINSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER